The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING By The Washington Times Company, THE MUNSEY BUILDING, Penne. Ave. FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.

R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary. C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sundays), 23.56, Six Months, \$1.75. Three Months, 80c.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916. WHO WILL BEAR THE LOSS?

Estimates of the losses by the great explosion in northern New Jersey still vary considerably; but there is no uncertainty on one point. They have been very heavy, and the question of who shall bear them is a serious one.

From a banker familiar with the terms on which war orders have been placed in this country comes the information that most of the war munitions that were destroyed represent loss to the governments for which they were made. It is explained that those governments have generally accepted the responsibility for all transportation from the time the munitions left the

If this proves to be correct, the explosion will be a less disaster than had been expected. American establishments will be called upon to produce new material to take the place of that destroyed, and foreign governments will have to pay for it once more.

On the other side, however, is the fact that the property damage in general, aside from the actual munitions exploded, cannot be shunted off on the foreigners. Somebody in this country will have to bear it; presumably the losers, who will shunt it over on the insurance cor; panies if that can legally be done, and thus spread it over the entire community.

-COVERNMENT SHIP BUYING

It is announced from London that prices of merchant ships are from six to twelve times what they were before the war, and that even at such figures owners don't care to sell. The vessel now built and in service earns so much money that owners are willing to speculate on the period during which present shipping rates will

Very interesting, indeed, from the standpoint of people who own ships er shipping shares. But how does all this augur as to the desirability the world's market and undertaking to buy himself ships? He would be able to buy one-sixth or one-tenth as much tonnage as that sum would have bought two years ago, and by the time he got it working the war

years, and everybody knew it were going to, ships at even present prices might be worth buying. But the war can't last long, compared to the period during which those ships other nations accepted; but we could the Government books.

If spending \$50,000,000 would bring into existence \$50,000,000 worth of new shipping on the instant, that might help some, too. But it would not. It would merely bring a new buyer into the ship brokers' offices, further to boost prices. It might bring the Government to shipbuilders, to contract for new ships; and these would be built under the leisurely methods that the Government follows, with the result that the need for new bottoms would be supplied more slowly, not more rapidly, than if the Government had kept out of the business.

LOOKING BACK---AND AHEAD

In his acceptance speech Mr. Hughes searchingly directed thought war-made prosperity of the country. What will happen when there is no war stimulus?

It happened that Mr. Hughes' address marked an interesting and sigbefore that address, the governors ful, and inefficient intellectual of the New York Stock Exchange process of this Administration. voted to close it, because Europe was unloading its American hold-

Just what has happened in the intervening two years is pretty well suggested by a comparison of stock country was assured that there was quotations of July 30, 1914, and

July 30, 1916: Bathlehem Steel ... 435 30
General Motors ... 500 5836
Pressed Steel Car ... 47½ 34
Republic Iron & Steel 47¼ 18½
U. S. Steel ... 86% 51%
Westinghouse ... 28% 65½

The rise is a remarkable one, despite that in recent months this of naval affairs. class of stocks have been under

powers. It would require cantilever ent." springs, pneumatic cushions, and all the approved styles in shock absorbers to take up the lost motion without giving a shock that would mean national industrial and financial

What political party, what set of this exigency? That is the real question that the American public has to consider when it chooses the administration that shall rule the country from March 4 next, for the four succeeding years.

MR. HUGHES' ADDRESS OF AC-CEPTANCE

The vigorous and straightforward address in which Mr. Hughes last evening accepted the Republican fectively set forth. nomination for President makes plain that the years of his retirement from active political life have not been years of suspended interest in public affairs. Rather, they have been a period of study, contemplation, and remarkably clear thinking.

This address proves that Republicans and Progressives made no mistake in recalling Mr. Hughes to active leadership. He sets forth such an analysis of Democratic administrative performance as has seldom been presented; a contrast between promise and accomplishment, between pretense and motive, that cannot but

command the country's attention. Mr. Hughes' acceptance speech has been looked to for a campaign keynote; and it is not disappointing. He analyzes the proceedings of the present Administration, in dealing with Mexico, in a manner that must make that issue the foremost one in determining the national judgment on the claims of the two parties. It will be a judgment on the hesitation, vacillation, moods, and weaknesses that have marked our conduct of re-

lations with Mexico. For such a statement as he has presented, it may well be doubted if any other man in the country was so well fitted as Mr. Hughes. He takes up the complex subject of Mexican internal affairs and Mexican relations with the United States, and unravels it into a simple. understandable showing of the facts, of Uncle Sam taking \$50,000,000 into of successive errors, of pretenses exposed, of insincerities demonstrated, and even avowed.

We could send a naval force and seize Vera Cruz, on pretense of demanding a salute—which we never would end and he would hold the got-but we could not rescue American citizens or protect American interests at Tampico. We could not bring our delicate administrative sensibilities to recognize Huerta as head of a de facto government that would be representing a deficit on find justification for dickering and dealing with Villa, "whose qualifications as an assassin are indisputable." We would not deal with Huerta, yet the Government sent John Lind on an unjustifiable and who may be scourged as a sacrifice offensive mission to demand that for the sins of all of us; sins, almost Huerta eliminate himself. We sent an inadequate force of soldiery into mission. Mexico, between two parallel lines of railroad which we are not permitted to use, in a position of great plosion in northern New Jersey. menace. We sent them there to Some railroad presidents and minor get" Villa and stop brigandage. We have accomplished neither end, yet we have now set about withdrawing the force, under demand from Carranza, and are apparently about to had not been warned about it, have turn over to a commission the busi- been permitted to give bail to ness of adjusting the relations of the two countries.

It is impossible to summarize Mr. to the ephemeral, unnatural, and Hughes' discussion of Mexico so dangerous; accumulation of extemporary character of the present effectively as to convey the full plosives. There were officers in weight that it carries in Mr. Hughes' whom responsibility for enforcement own words. It must be regarded as of such law reposed. It was not enmore than an exposition of the Mexican situation; it is really the complete and remorseless exposure of nificant anniversary. Just two years the whole wavering, insecure, fear-

As such an exposure, the discussion of Mexico is supplemented by been insisting on enforcement of the ings at a rate that threatened to the consideration that Mr. Hughes law. swamp American capacity to absorb. gives to the Administration's conduct of European relations. Long after the war started in Europe the vestigations; State, interstate, Fedno occasion for concern about our so common, so fruitless, so weak a state of preparedness. Then, after confession of general incapacity to precious time had been lost, came a utilize the ounce of prevention! feverish insistence that we prepare. There is no pound of cure; there A program was arranged by Secre- should be no need for punishments. tary Garrison, accepted, and then 28% cast overboard; and Mr. Garrison istration of intelligent law. chose to go overboard with it. Deciding tardily that political ex- Man on Corner at Shore igencies demanded a huge naval program, it has yet continued a monumentally inefficient administration

Mr. Hughes declares that proper rather depressing influences.

Now, reverse the glass. Imagine what would happen to the country if the processes were turned upside down by which this advance had been accomplished. Assume the seen accomplished. Assume the stimulus of war demand removed, and prices sagging back to the level and prices sagging back to the level.

In this declares that proper that he opter that the corner of Pacific and South Carolina avenues.

Well-dressed maids and matrons on the date of Pacific and South Carolina avenues.

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Finally he entered the drug store on the corner and was in the act of again caressing a summer belie when a policeman anneared the prisoner, "you should have seen how busy that me collect those fares."

Becomes All Briton.

Before the war Ben was a selfitude of British labor down the is at the corner of Pacific and South Carolina avenues.

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As to the attitude of British labor down the back at the corner of Pacific and South Carolina avenues.

Finally he entered the drug store on the country if the corner and was in the act of again the working causes and the war as a summer belie when a socialist. For the period of the war he is a type.

Becomes All Briton.

Before the war Ben was a selfitude or Carolina the working causes and the strike.

What is the corner and was in the act of again the recommendation of the country in the corner and was in the act of again the corner and was in the act of again the working causes. But this is only period the war the

of July 30, 1914. That will give an of unqualified, unadulterated, unidea of the demand that would be hyphenated Americanism at home: made on the country's absorptive "America first, and America effici-

Looking to the future, the Republican candidate sets forth his party's aspirations toward preparedness for peace and industrial reorganization. after the war. He presents a most convincing picture of the industrial power that re-energized Europe will policies, is best adapted to meeting bring into the world of industrial and commercial competition, and of the inadequate measures by which the party of free trade proposes to cope with those conditions.

President Wilson will have no difficulty, after a study of Mr. Hughes' utterance, in convincing himself that there are plenty of real issues in this campaign. He will have ample difficulty in dealing with and explaining his party's attitude on the issues that Mr. Hughes has so ef

PROHIBITION ON A RIDER

The District appropriation bill never works its troublous way through Congress and into the statute books without meeting a variety of experiences that demonstrate the impossibility of having a town governed entirely by people who don't belong to it.

There has lately been a lot of talk in the Senate about hitching a rider on the bill, making this city dry. Now, while they are seriously discussing that proposal, without any idea of letting the community have a voice in deciding the matter, the question of a municipal hospital, as to which there is no uncertainty about the city's serious need, continues uncertain of solution.

There is no other city in America, situated as Washington is, that would not get its municipal hospital; that would not have had it long before this.

On the other hand, there is no city that could possibly be turned 'dry" without having any voice whatever in the decision.

Washington can get the things it doesn't want with the utmost ease. It cannot get the things it wants and

Congress has plenty of time to consider Washington affairs. If it would only consider the right ones the things about which there is real and urgent and pressing need for action, it would be able to manage the town pretty well.

But it doesn't. It talks about prohibition, for the benefit of constituencies in distant parts of the country, and overlooks great essential interests that concern only Washington and its people.

There is no reason why Washington should not "go dry," if Washington wants to do so. But Washington should be allowed to decide that question; to be heard in its own behalf.

THE EVERLASTING HUNT FOR "GOATS"

It is always necessary to find "somebody to blame it on." That is one characteristic of the American community mind. Too busy or thoughtless to insure in advance against regrettable incidents, the national habit of thought is to be highly indignant after the misfortune, and then seek out somebody always, of omission rather than com-

They are arresting people, now, in connection with the disastrous exofficers will be indicted doubtless: various others will get into trouble; sundry individuals who didn't know they had done anything wrong, and answer charges.

Seemingly, there was law enough in New Jersey to prevent such a forced. The people handling the explosives were doing the best they knew how, within their understanding of general conditions. At least, they would seem to have been more careful to do their part well, than were the officials who should have

But now the horror has happened, and we shall have a series of ineral, municipal, and the rest. It is But there should be efficient admin-

Caresses Passing Women

Caresses Passing Women

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.—A well-dressed elderly man with gray whiskers, busily engaged himself in patting well-dressed maids and matrons on the durch was your idea in playing conductor?" asked Recorder William J. Cale in the police court, where Rejeas dressed elderly man with gray whisk-era, busily engaged himself in patting

What They Say of Hughes' Speech

New York Sun.

The speech of Mr. Hughes accepting he nomination leaves no doubt as to where he stands with regard to any essential issue. An utterance so essential issue. An utterance so strong and honest, so free from the consciousness of phraseology, so void of the pettinesses of evasion and artful-conciliation, has seldom been heard when a candidate for President are unce his creed.

New York Herald.

Mr. Wilson may with care match literary style, but if he is going match Mr. Hughes he must speak President of the United States and not of humanity in general, and as nomines of a political party and not of the world at large. For Mr. Hughes proclaims himself an American candi-date, and his watchword is "America first and America efficient."

New York Tribune.

Long as it is. Mr. Hughes' indictment tion cannot successfully meet. For to meet it is to open wider than ever public view all that melancholy record of Ineptitude, which, as Mr. Hughe any real American today without the profoundest sense of humiliation.

New York World.

The independent voter will read it in vain for a word of hope or encourage ment, It is the partisan utterance of partison candidate appealing to a parbisan vote that can see nothing in government except physical posses the Federal patronage and the protection of property and privilege. It might have been delivered by William Barnes, or Boies Penrose, or Joseph G. Cannon, or any other standpat Republi-

New York Times.

Mr. Hughes is lucid, when he can ford to be; vague when he suggests, so far as he does suggest, alternatives of the policies he criticises. Nobody coubts the sincerity and thoroughness of Mr. Hughes' Americanism, but it is just to remind him that this declaration of it is a criticism of a great section of rival in their affections."

Philadelphia Inquirer.

He faces every issue squarely and with no attempt at evasion. He plants himself firmly upon a made-is-the-United States platform. To the cor he is an American, believing in his country—"a country loved by its citi-zens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rival in their affections."

Philadelphia Ledger.

His speech is a carefully reason the case of the people against the Wilson Administration, and it will furnish telling ammunition for the host of lesser speakers who will follow in his pared and secure, strong and fust, equal to her task, an exemplar of the

MARYLAND GUARD NEEDS MORE MEN

Before the Maryland 'National Guard commands now in the fields as a result of the President's call, reach full war strength. It will be necessary to re-

cruit 2,819 additional troopers. This is the information given out to an order from Gen. Leonard Wood ommanding the Department of the East, issued to Major John Philip Hill of Baltimore who has fust been as eadquarters at Silver Spring.

of the Maryland guard who were appointed to take the field immediately in an effort to bring the Maryland organization up to war strength. He will campaign through Prince Georges County for the next few days for men, and expects to send not less than 100 recruits from the county to the border. In issuing orders to Major Hill. General Wood said:

eral Wood said:
"You will recruit for the erganiza-tions named below, the number of re-cruits needed for this date for each as "First Infantry, 760

"First Infantry, 764.
"Fourth Infantry, 1,076.
"Firth Infantry, 957.
"Battery A. 36.
"Until further orders you will report by telegraph on Wednesday and Saturday of each week to Major Robert P. Bay. Baltimore, Md., who is senior recruiting officer for your State." day of each week to Major Robert P. Bay. Baitimore, Md., who is senior recruiting officer for your State."

The recruiting station at Silver Kpring was formally opened vesterday. Senator Blair Lee paid a visit to Major Hill before attending the seasion of the Senate. The Senator left conies of the senate. The Senator left conies of the telegrams that passed between himself and General Bilss last week in which the latter declared that "the universal spirit of cheerfulness and contentment in the stational guard troops is the finest thing I ever saw." The Senator also left a conv of a letter received from a member of the First Regiment now at Eagle Pass, which closed with this paragraph: "How any man who is not tied up at home and who is worrying about preparedness. Plattsburk, and General Wood can resist or refuse enlisting for a thorough training either for war or for the national reserve for future war is bayond my simple and honest conception."

JITNEY KINDNESS EARNS A \$10 FINE

Samaritan Arrested for Helping Collect Car Fares.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Daniel McGuire, a conductor on a Greenville-Bayonne trolley had a crowd aboard his car and had trouble collecting all the fares. It was an open air car and the running board was filled with passengers, one of whom was Joseph Rejens, of New-

The Second Year of the War

Strong Spirit of Patriotism Has Been Developed Among People of Warring Nations By Gigantic Struggle - Nationals Cheerfully Make Sacrifices To Aid Their Governments In Efforts To Crush Enemy.

How the great struggle in Europe has developed a spirit of patriotism among the people of the various belligerent nations is told today in the fourth of the series reviewing the events of the world war, the second year of which is about to close.

The hardships that the people cheerfully have undergone and the sacrifices they have made to aid their respective governments are set forth in detail for the readers of The Times by some of the leading correspondents at the great capitals of the warring na-

POPULAR SPIRIT IN GERMAMY

By CARL W. ACKERMAN. United Press Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, July 4 (by mail)-An Amerian diplomat recently declared the greatest mistake in the war is the use of the term "militarism." "No one," he said, "will ever agree on what it means and it is going to be difficult to end the war because of that."

the war because of that."

The spirit of the German people during the last year cannot be shown without discussing "German militarism." In outlining the people's attitude toward the war, the Kaiser and the government, militarism will not be justified or criticised. Recent developments in Germany will be discusred in their relation to what is generally termed Germany's military party.

At the beginning of the war there was great enthusiasm throughout Germany. More than a million men voluntered to fight. During the first year they fought hard, died, or were wounded. The people at home began to economise. This spirit carried the armies far into France and Russia.

During the second year this enthusiam has not been so great but the determination of the people has not abated. They want peace at once. If

they can obtain reasonable terms of peace. If they had to vote to go on until they can get these terms or to stop and accept the terms of the enemy, they would vote to go on.

Grumblers Everywhere.

Germany wants peace because Ger-

Germany wants peace because Germany believes she has won the war. There are critics and grumblers lissatisfied with everything. Every belligerent has about as many as the other. The difference is that in Engiand they grumble publicly, in Germany they can-not; and when people cannot criticise publicly, they do it twice as hard pri-

their army is their police force, thor-oughly equipped and prepared for de-fense. To the people this is a de-fenseive war. They are not fighting to hold Beigium. Poland, or serois. They are against annexation

Won Over Fire Eaters. The chancellor has won out against "Republicans," and "Standpaters," the Annexationists, the Trouble Makers, the Fire Eaters, and all the other brands of politicians in this class in Germany, where they are

ward verification of the war because every person has some relative at the front. The beat indication of the public support of the war is the vote of the Reichstag in June of the new war inception. The Bodislints supported it was less opposition to it than to the one before. The Bodislints supported it one before. The Bodislints members of the Reichstag are in hourly touch with public sentiment. So the public still has confidence in the alms of the government as announced by von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag.

The people are individually personally cleans in Germany, where they are present just as they are in every other country in the world. That is the reason the spirit of the German people as a whole is good. The Reichstag respects von Bethmann-Hollweg's judgment. The Reichstag respects von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement and ideas and if the war lasts another year from present indications it will strengthen the position of the chancellor and every move in that direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in that direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in that direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in that direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in that direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in the direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in the direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in the direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in the direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor and every move in the direction is a meve toward a freer Germany because the chancellor. The move of the many direction is a meve to

POPULAR SPIRIT IN FRANCE

By HENRY WOOD. United Press Staff Correspondent. PARIS, July 4 (by mail).- "There is

ot a single piece of gold to be found in my house today." With eyes flashing pride and vibrating with enthusiasm, these words were pronounced to me by Prof. Alcide Betrine, of 166 Boulevard Montparnase picked him at random to tell me something of the spirit of the French people after two years of war. Prof. Betrine has grown gray in the

public school service of France. He is entitled to retire on a pension, but he won't do it while the war lasts. Prof. Betrine is proud to be able to say: "For the first time in my life and

"In every French family there are but | famous "Loan of Victory.

which every French household is built. Gold, in the popular French conception

Gold, in the popular French conception, is the one real, tangible thing in life on which anyone under any circumstances, can always count. It is the family's life, death, accident, health, marriage and disaster insurance in one.

Even if the "Boches" had actually reached Paris, the average Frenchman would have known he could still count on his gold to help him out.

Knowing all this, the government did not hesitate to ask for it. But it asked, it did not command. It knew that however much the gold meant to its sons and daughters, "La Patrie" meant much more.

The greatest test that could be applied to the French people after they had parted with their sons was to ask them to part without a sou of recompense or premium, with their little family hoard of gold.

Have Gone Further.

two great passions—THE UNLY SUN thrift—coupled necessarily with AND THE LITTLE FAMILY HUAKD OF GOLD.

It is the "little hoard of gold" on was purely a matter of patriotic sen-

Subscribing to the loan was a matter Subscribing to the loan was a matter of careful investment. Yet this thrifty investment speaks perhaps more for the spirit of the French people than did the parting with the gold, for the loan subscription spelled in great big capital letters the one word U-U-N-F-1-D-K-N-C-E in the financial stability of the French government and in its ability to win the war. Now a final test is being made of the applied of the French people. Minister of Frances Ribot has just estimated that there are beeing held in France no less than \$120,000,000,000 of foreign bonds and securities. These would be of the most supreme value to France in enabling her to offer them as security for her large purchase of war and other material in foreign countries, without diminishing her gold reserve and without suffering the terrible rate of exchange—it is nearly 20 per cent in the United States—caused by the disproportion of her importations over her exportations. "For the first time in my life and in generations in the history of my family, these is not a single gold piece to be found in my house today. I have turned it all in to the Bank of France for the national defense."

The boast of Prof. Betrine today is the boast of practically every family in France. Within the last year the French voluntarily have exchanged for filmsy French banknotes over \$225,000,000 to filmsy French banknotes over \$225,000,000 to filmsy from \$1,000,000 to fil.500,000 a week. Such is the spirit of the French after two years of war.

It is nons and daughters, "La Patrie" meant much more. The greatest test that could be applied to the French people after they had been they not a policy for the first that could be applied to the French people after they had parted with their sons was to ask them to part without a sou of recompanse or premium, with their little family hoard of gold.

Have Gone Further.

This is far from telling all the story of the possibilities of French thrift. It has enabled them to do far more than give the government gold. The response has been the same as to foregn securities. These would be of the most supreme valve to France in enabling supreme valve to offer them as securities. These would be applied to the French people after they had parted with their sons was to ask them to part without a sou of recompanse or premium, with their little suffering the terrible rate of exchanged for family hoard of gold.

Have Gone Further.

This is far from telling all the states. These would be applied to the French people after they had parted with their sons was to ask them to part without a sou of recompanse or premium, with their little in foreign countries, without diminishing her gold reserve and whout suffering the terrible rate of exchange for it is nearly 20 per cent in the United Hamiland Prance Scatter they had parted with their sons was to ask them to part without dispersion of the family for the France in enabling supreme valve to offer them as securities. These when to o

POPULAR SPIRIT IN RUSSIA

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

United Press Staff Correspondent. PETROGRAD, July 4 (by mail) .-Iwenty-four months of war has made new country of Russia. The spirit of the people has changed. Confirmed pessimists admit that the war has worked a

Two years ago, when fighting began, Russia like England and France, was torn by internal dissension. Her many races were at odds. A strike of serious for the empire.

servative thinkers here who believe they see in the wartime spirit of the public the commencement of unprecedented developments. Work of Duma.

The Russian Duma is composed

princes and beasants, millowners and workmen, college professors and farmers, Jews, Gentiles, Poles, Armenians, Cossecks, Orthodox priests and free

Russia like England and France, was thinkers, so mixed a body with such thing.

To take advantage of Russia's situation and use it to force through varied interests that people have said it never could do valuable work because it never could agree. Here is what happened in the Duma when the war broke for the empire.

Russia today is more united than she

when I asked him why such short sessions and long recesses, he said:
"Duma members are mostly farmers.
We can do more good for the army plowing than we can talking."
The Russian Duma is probably the most really representative body of the sort in the world and when its president said that, he was not merely sounding a phrase. It was evident that, he was in carnest. Every Duma member with whom I talked said the same thing.

for the empire.

Russia today is more united than she ever has been. She is better organized. Every city and town in the land belongs to a municipal union to aid the nation.

Every village and rural district has joined a second and similar organization. In all Russia, including Siberia, there is scarcely a single peasant not working for the army or some public good.

Up to August, 1914, of nearly 200 million Russian subjects, few had taken direct part in any public or national work. They are today nearly all doing their bit. This fact is lending a brand new to not be empire.

A war of gigantic proportions makes or breaks a participant. For Russian this one promises to be a blessing in disguise, according to notoriously con-

POPULAR SPIRIT IN ENGLAND

By ED L. KEEN.

United Press Staff Correspondent. LONDON, July 11 (By mail) .- Some Britons are born patriots, others those who haven't acquired it in full achieve patriotism, and still others—measure. yes, the paraphrase holds good all the way through. Only, those who have had patriotism thrust upon them constitute a very small minority of the British public.

Conscription is no criterion. There were less than a million eligibles left o be conscripted. The majority of these would have volunteered if the reasons why their services were rehad been freely, frankly

Lots of Britishers have relatives in Missouri; some more skeptical than others. The military powers thought they couldn't take the British public into their confidence without enlight-ening the Germans. "Your King and country need you." they said. That sufficed for 5,000,000 men; the others wanted details.

But this installment of war anniversary observations has to do principally with those who have achieved patriotism, and it revolves largely about a man named Ben Tillett—because he is a type.

If he weren't over military age. Ben

Ben used to vie with Mrs. Pankhurst for the doubtful distinction of being trouble-maker-in-chief of the British empire. As head of the Dockers' Union and organizer of the owerful Transport Workers' Federation, he had successfully engineered some most disturbing strikes.

There were serious labor disputes in the early days-two of them, big. involving the Welsh coal miners and the Clyde ship workers. But in these there were other causes than lack of patriotism. The strikers felt that

patriotism. The strikers felt that they had been unduly exploited. Their sole demand was that they be accorded a reasonable share of the war profits from their labor. In both the big strikes the men won.

This year's disturbance on the Clyde was different. It was obviously organized by men of pro-German sympathies and most Britishers believe, financed by Germans. The labor leaders had no part in it; they protested against it. The government sequestered the agitators and killed the strike.

As to the attitude of British labor generally toward the war: No fewer than 4,800,000 of the 5,000,000 volunteer soldlers were drawn from the working classes. But this is only part of the story.

war. Ben says is his own business, surrendered their most cheriahed principles. In the interest of the empire would be in the army. He is doing the trade unions have forfeited for the his bit by preaching patriotism to period of the war practically all they had succeded in establishing through desperate and bitter struggle.
Their greatest sacrifice was the "di-

lution of labor" or placing unskilled workers on a par with the skilled-both men and women. The bars of unionism have been let completely down in the

This is organized labor's reply to the charge of lack of patriotism. The unions one because of its repugnant to the ideals of unionism and against the other But there have been and will be no draft riots in England as there were in New York during the civil war.

Most of the Irish opposition in the no finer patriots in Great Britain today than John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, each representing extreme poles of Irish politics. The Sinn Fein rebellion, organized by well-meaning but misguided idealists, encouraged by selfexpatriated Irishmen in America. financed by Germany, was not an expression of Irish national sentiment. fought more gallantry or suffered greater loss than the Irish regiments. The Uisterites have proven their patriotism by consenting to the inauguraton of home rule forthwith. The Nationalists have demonstrated theirs by agreeing to the exclusion of Ulster from its pro-visions.